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Catholic University Chronicle

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SOLEMN OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The solemn opening of the University took place in the Chapel of Divinity Hall, October 4th. High Mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Rector, and after the Mass the Dean of the Faculty of Theology read the solemn profession of faith prescribed for such occasions, to which the professors subscribed in turn. After the exercises in the chapel, professors and students repaired to the Assembly Room, McMahon Hall, where the Rt. Rev. Rector addressed them as follows:

OPENING ADDRESS OF THE RIGHT REV. RECTOR.

“GENTLEMEN: It was thought wise to have you meet in this hall after the exercises in the chapel, in order to add one more formality at the opening of this session. Here professors, instructors, and students meet the administration,—the Rector, Vice-Rector, and Deans,—for the purpose of acquaintance with one another, and in order that inspiration and encouragement may be received for the year’s work. Here we assemble as members of a common family, that we may understand from one another the spirit that animates us, and that we may receive from one another words of helpfulness, encouragement, and inspiration. As students you should realize that you are an integral part of the University work; that while you enter special departments in order to follow your own special aims, yet you are all members of the University as a whole.

“The young men who are entering here for the first time from college or from seminary need to realize that they are entering upon a different class of work from that which they have followed in the schools out of which they have gradu-

ated. They will find the methods in use here wholly different from those followed by them in previous studies. Left, as you will be, very much to yourselves, idleness may at times present temptations to you. There is no system of prefects here to follow you with note book from which to dole out reprimands and corrections. If correction be given, it is largely a matter of personal kindness towards you. No young man, whether lay or ecclesiastic, is supposed to enter the University without a serious purpose. It is not so much what your professor will do for you as what your professor will show you that you can do for yourself.

"To the young men who are entering here for the first time to-day, I would advise the study at once of the difference between the college or seminary and the University. What you have done in the past will serve now for the future development of mind and life. Here men endeavor to become scholars, to equip themselves handsomely for a successful journey through life. Here men are directed to become scientists on their own account, while personal endeavor is guided by men who are trained in the very highest scholarship. To be a scholar, in the true sense of the word, is the aim of every university student. This means much to the earnest, ambitious student. It demands serious and constant study. There is encouragement to you as you undertake this work in an institution like this. The encouragement is found in the Catholic character of the University. Founded as it is upon the great fundamental principles of Catholic truth, the University has for its guidance the Church, which is the pillar and the ground of truth. You come to the Catholic Church, which guides the University, in order that you may the better know the great truths of God, whether they lie hidden in nature or are revealed by the teachings of religion. Here is taught the lesson that science and religion go hand in hand, no matter where true science may lead; that everywhere and always in your studies you are to have the illumination that comes from God, without which it is impossible to fully realize any truth. That was the reason that led us to begin our ceremonies of opening this morning by the Mass of the Holy Ghost; for in Him we recognize the source of all light and of all truth; He is the spirit of truth remaining with the Church to guide men to true knowledge. The Holy Spirit was invoked upon the University, its administration, its professors and students, that He may guide all according to the spirit of the Holy Church of which we are proud to be members, that He may guide all in the way of truth in all the studies that will be followed. The solemn profession of faith made by the professors tells you that in all

their teachings they feel that the same spirit of truth will guide them in their instruction, as you are to be guided in your researches.

"You are seeking for truth in all its fullness, in order that you may possess it and be enabled to distribute it afterwards in the different walks of life upon which you will be called to enter. You seek science, and, finding it, you are called to save it from the dangers that threaten it; for true science is but the greater knowledge of God. It is in this spirit that I would advise you to begin the work of this session. Learned and devoted professors and instructors will aid you in all your studies; but, gentlemen, they expect a great deal of difficult work from you. Remember that the work of the class-room does not constitute the sum total of your work. That simply directs and prepares you for the work you yourself must do. Hence in the University there is no place for the idler. Every moment demands earnest effort, that you may learn to put into practical use what you have been taught.

"I need not tell you that everything will be done to make the year pleasant and agreeable for you. We want to be well acquainted with you, and we are ready to help you to the best of our power. As students of the University you are very near and dear to us, for your future depends upon the manner in which you are trained; so that when you go out from this institution, like good Christian athletes in the fields of knowledge, you may be prepared with courage and skill to do in the world the work of God and science.

"Gentlemen, I welcome you to this year's work. I welcome the students, lay and ecclesiastic, new and old, to all the advantages and privileges of the University. Above all things, remember that you are Catholics and American gentlemen, worthy of the splendid opportunities which are within your reach, holding in your lives the honor of the Church, your country, and of truth. Be Catholic gentlemen in your habits, in your tastes, in your lives. Be worthy to be trusted whithersoever you may go, strong in the consciousness that you possess the great privilege of acquiring Catholic Christian scholarship.

"Be gentlemen of the Catholic University, bearing with you the honor of its white and gold banner in your public life as well as in your private acts, proud of the title of children of what is destined to be the grandest educational institution in this country. Remember that institutions like this stand before the world for the practical teaching of the principle that religion and science go hand in hand, and that the pride of the institution is in its students. May this year be for you all a year of great success, free from trials, free from sickness,

full of blessings and benefits; above all marked by the earnestness of your endeavor to profit by the splendid opportunities for Christian scholarship that lie within your reach.

THE INVESTITURE OF THE RIGHT REVEREND RECTOR.

On Tuesday afternoon, October 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., took place in the Chapel of Divinity Hall the investiture of our Right Reverend Rector with the insignia of his rank as Prelate of the papal household.

There were present at the ceremony Cardinal Gibbons; the papal delegate, Archbishop Martinelli; Archbishops Williams, of Boston; Corrigan, of New York; Ireland, of St. Paul; Ryan, of Philadelphia; Riordan, of San Francisco; Chappelle, of New Mexico; Keane, of Rome; Bishops Beaven, of Springfield, Mass.; Maes, of Covington, Ky.; Foley, of Detroit; Horstmann, of Cleveland; Hoban, of Erie; Farley, of New York; Prendergast, of Philadelphia; Mgrs. Griffin, of Worcester; Magennis, of Jamaica Plains; McMahon, of the University; Sbarretti, of the Apostolic delegation; V. Rev. Dr. Magnien, of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; Very Rev. Dr. Fitzmaurice, of Overbrook Seminary, Philadelphia; Very Rev. E. R. Dyer, S. S., St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y.; Very Rev. W. L. O'Hara, Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md.; Very Rev. J. W. Slattery, Baltimore; Mr. Power, Mr. Prince, S. J., of Georgetown University; Brother Fabrician, President of St. John's College; Rev. Father Gillespie, S. J., President of Gonzaga College; Brother Thomas, of the Immaculate Conception; Rev. Dr. Stafford, Rev. P. O'Connell; Rev. M. J. Lavelle, of the New York Cathedral; Rev. Thomas Barry, Philadelphia; Rev. J. F. Power, Spring Valley, Ill.; Rev. D. J. Flynn, Wilmington, Del.; Justice and Mrs. White, Attorney-General McKenna, Hon. D. I. Murphy, Senator Roach, Rev. T. M. Sheedy, Rev. J. J. Donnelly, North Adams, Mass.; Rev. Bernard Conaty, Worcester, Mass.; Very Rev. Dean McKenna, Westchester, N. Y.; Very Rev. C. Schranz, President of St. Charles College, Baltimore; Brother Maurice, President of Rock Hill College; Very Rev. E. Schauer, C. SS. R., President of the House of Studies, Ilchester, Md.; Rev. A. A. Stern, C. SS. R.; Rev. Sylvester Malone, Brooklyn; Rev. Father Cuttle, Massachusetts; Rev. Father Cunname, Brooklyn; Rev. Father Felix Ward, C. P.; Rev. A. P. Doyle, Rev. Francis M. Howard, New York; Rev. M. P. Smith, C. S. P., New York; Rev. Gilbert Simmons, C. S. P.; Very Rev. J. M. LeGrand, S. M., and Very Rev. J. F. Franciscus, C. S. C.

The exercises were opened by Archbishop Keane, who said that he was most happy on all occasions to be the spokesman of the Catholic University. He was particularly happy on this occasion, when the Holy Father had elevated Dr. Conaty to the position of domestic prelate, and in the future he would be known as Right Rev. Mgr. Conaty, of the household of the Sovereign Pontiff. The doors of the Vatican would always be open to him; he would rank above other priests not thus allied to the household of the Pope. It was an honor to the recipient and an honor to the University. When providential events made it necessary for the prelates of the Church to look for another rector they easily singled out from all the priests of the United States Dr. Conaty. He had three qualities which made him particularly desirable. He was pastor of a most flourishing parish in a most flourishing diocese. He was a typical American priest. He understood Americans, and as a representative American priest he had shown himself capable of entering the hearts and minds of the American people and showing them the truth of the Church.

"The second quality," said Mgr. Keane, "was that he was a representative American worker for the modern elevation of American youth. He had cried to the world to tear out the great evil sapping the strength of American youth. He stood foremost among the priests of the United States to take the moral evil out of life and make moral virtue a synonym for Catholicity. The third quality was that he was a representative, model American educator. His success with the Summer Schools and his popular methods of education had demonstrated this fact.

"Since he had gone to the University every word and every act proved that the prelates had made no mistake. The ideal of the University had been placed before the American people. It was to be, as its name signified, a Catholic University of America. It was to be Catholic through and through, real in every detail of its work. It did not depend on the *ipse dixit* of the theologians, but on the voice of the Supreme Pontiff. It was to be a Catholic university of the broadest and deepest learning. It was to present all that comes from God and all that was gathered by man; it was of America, pledged to the great interests of America, which represented a work of God and not of man or the devil. With this ideal before the people they were satisfied that the rector knows it as well as they do. The rector was carrying on the work toward that ideal. Friends rejoice at this indorsement and honor bestowed on him by the Supreme Pontiff. He would appreciate it little if it was meant only for himself. It is a new indorsement given to

the Catholic University of America." Archbishop Keane then referred to the various indorsements given the University by Pope Leo, especially the one which was contained in the brief sent at the opening of McMahon Hall. He said that the Pope had desired to hear the truth of the whispers and rumors which reached his ear about the University, and had instructed the apostolic delegate, Cardinal Satolli, to make a report. He did so and the report was so favorable that in the brief, which was a response to it, Leo indorsed all the work and teachings of the University. "A year ago," he said, "the Holy Father said to me: 'All these things these people have been telling me are lies, manufactured by men who hate, not only the University, but me; by refractaries who hate my policy. I will show them by my treatment of you what I think of them and of the University.' This is shown to-day," he continued, "by the honor bestowed on Mgr. Conaty." He concluded by wishing that in the near future the purple and fine linen of a monsignor should be exchanged for the chain and cross of a bishop.

The papal brief conferring the title of Monsignor was then read by Very Rev. Dr. Garrigan, the Vice-Rector. It was as follows:

"To Our Beloved Son, REV. THOMAS J. CONATY, D. D., Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.—Leo XIII. Pope.

"Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction: We have learned through the pressing recommendation of our beloved son, James Gibbons, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, that you are a man conspicuous for learning, piety and faith, and that your excellent qualities of mind and heart have won for you the esteem and praise of good and wise men. We have heard also that in the administration of your exalted office you have rendered good service to the cause of the liberal Christian education of youth. We deem you worthy, therefore, of a signal pledge of our favor and good will. For this purpose, and this only, we absolve you from all excommunications, interdicts, and other ecclesiastical sentences, censures, and punishments, if perchance you have incurred any, and by these letters, and by our authority, choose, make, and declare you a Roman prelate of the pontifical household. We bestow upon you, beloved son, the right to wear the purple, to the rochet or sleeved linen surplice, even in the Roman Curia, as well as to all other privileges, prerogatives, and indulgences usually granted to the distinguished bearers of this honorable title.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the Fisherman's Ring, the second day of June, 1897, in the twelfth year of our Pontificate. ALOYSIUS CARD. MACCHI."

Mgr. Conaty was then invested with the insignia of his new dignity, and, after making his profession of faith, spoke as follows :

MGR. CONATY'S ADDRESS.

"This occasion, honored by so many of the distinguished prelates of the Church in our country, has a meaning and a solemnity for me deeper than words of mine can express. The extreme kindness of our Holy Father in calling me to the dignity of a prelate of his household touches me more than I can say, and calls for the strongest expression of my deep thankfulness and heartfelt gratitude.

"I recognize fully that this honor comes to the University, whose rector has been so signally favored, and is but another mark of the Holy Father's loving care and deep interest in this institution, the success of which he cherishes so earnestly. Trustees, professors, students, friends, all unite with me on this day in returning him thanks for the dignity conferred on the rector, and we pray God to bless the Church for many years to come with the usefulness, learning, and piety of so illustrious a pontiff. We ask his well-beloved representative among us, Archbishop Martinelli, to kindly bear to the Holy Father this expression of our love and gratitude, which we send to him on this feast day of joy and happiness, from among so many representatives of the Church in the United States.

"This university, which owes its existence to his fatherly interest in the welfare of the Church in America, has ever been and is loyal to him, ever recognizing that when he speaks Peter speaks, and when Peter speaks it is Christ who speaks through him. It recognizes the sovereign pontiff as the great center of all our authority in religion, the one source of all Christian unity. He is our father and we are his children. He is our teacher and our guide and we follow him. Whither he leads is salvation, what he teaches is truth. As the successor of St. Peter he has the solicitude of all the churches, he is the supreme pastor of the flock of Christ. His teaching is the norm of instruction, to university as well as to private belief. Our university exists for the truth as revealed to us by the Church, which alone can protect us from error in the search after the truth, as it lies hidden behind the veil of nature. On the mountain top of knowledge it stands, gathering its illumination from the God who is its light, a beacon light to all knowledge, a protecting force from error in all re-

search, forming and shaping the Christian scientist, who will save science from its enemies by building it upon the saving principles of sound philosophy and correct theology. It stands before all men that all men may hear its voice, that all men may see its works.

"The masterwork of the Church in our age, in this country, is the creation and development of our Catholic University. It aims to place and hold Christ as the keystone of the arch of knowledge, to restore Him to His kingdom, and to renew all things in Him. *Instaurare omnia in Christo*. It is founded to develop sanctity and science, to develop both in men, who, in the fields of mental endeavor, in the Church, in the State, in the professions, in private and public life, will scatter among men the good odor of Jesus Christ. The University aims to develop manly Christian scientists, under the inspiration of the idea established by God in creation that all things lead to God; that religious and physical truths are but different forms of the one great truth of God; that though one come by revelation and the other by experiment, both come from the same Author, who is no other than the great God himself.

"This University stands in religion to assert that no truth in religion can militate against true science. It stands in science to assert and prove that no truth in science can be antagonistic to religion. It proclaims that there are two orders of truth—one in the domain of reason, the other in the domain of faith—both proceeding from the same principle, from that true 'light which illumines every man who comes into the world.' It depends for its light upon the spirit of God, who speaks to men, both by the visible world in which they live, and by the faith which they receive from God. Under its vivifying action every creature speaks to man of the power and goodness of God. Through the influence of faith supernatural light comes to the aid of reason, and enables the intellect to see every truth more clearly.

"The university, as the highest expression of effort for human knowledge, looks to Christ as the Teacher alone capable of revealing the fullness of God's power, and it feels the strength of the words of Tertullian that 'Christ is the solution of every difficulty.' No teacher whom the world has known has ever impressed this principle on his age more forcibly than Leo XIII. in his efforts for higher education. His entire pontificate is full of action in the direction of broader and wider opportunities for the higher and more Christian education of clergy and laity. How proudly we follow such a leader, who is not only a king in intellect, but also our friend and father. In following him we stand for religion and for

science, maintaining the union and fellowship of both, and denying all divergence and opposition between them. To attain that end is the life-purpose of the University. To reach the ideals which he has set before it is its ambition. Under the inspiration of the illustrious St. Thomas Aquinas, the model and patron of our studies, with God as our light, the University to-day, as in days past, pledges itself to work assiduously for the glory of God, of the Church, of our country, and of truth.

"Placed here in the capital of our nation, at the very heart of our American political life, the University is before the American people as the strongest expression of the Christian principles in education, shaping and forming the manly character for true citizenship. The eyes of the country are upon us. The hopes of men struggling for the truth lead them to look to us for guidance out of the maze of uncertainty and unbelief. We have a magnificent opportunity; we have corresponding responsibilities. True to the Holy See, under the guidance of the Church of Christ, we have no fear for the future, we have no doubt as to the results. Our acts will attest our faith. By united action we will be enabled to make this University what the Holy Father desires, a leader, and not a follower, in the great work of religion and science, forming strong Christian characters, sending out learned priests and scholarly laymen, thus bringing glory to the Church in this great republic so dear to the heart of Leo XIII., adding lustre to the pontificate of the Pope whose name has stamped itself upon our age as a brilliant leader of intellect and heart, the patron of arts, and the foremost scholar in Christendom."

The ceremony closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

GENERAL UNIVERSITY NEWS.

The University Senate.—The Academical Senate, or Senate of the University, is composed according to the General Constitutions of the University (c. vi) of the Rector as chairman, the Vice-Rector, the Secretary-General, the heads of University colleges, the Deans of the various faculties, and two professors from each faculty. At present it is composed of ten members: Rt. Rev. Mgr. Conaty; Very Rev. Dr. Garrigan; Very Rev. Fr. Dumont, S. S.; Very Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D.; Very Rev. E. A. Pace, D. D.; Hon. William C. Robinson, LL. D.; Very Rev. Thomas Bouquillon, D. D.; Very Rev. Charles P. Grannan, D. D.; Dr. Daniel W. Shea, and Dr. Maurice Francis Egan. Dr. Daniel W. Shea is the secretary

of the Senate, which meets monthly, or as occasion requires, at the call of the Rector of the University.

Election of Faculty Officers.—The biennial election of officers, in accordance with the constitutions of the University, resulted as follows: Faculty of Theology: Dean, Very Rev. Dr. Shahan; Vice-Dean, Very Rev. Dr. Bouquillon; Secretary, Very Rev. Dr. Grannan. Faculty of Philosophy: Dean, Very Rev. Dr. Pace; Vice-Dean, Professor Greene; Secretary, Rev. Dr. Hyvernatt.

Instruction in French and German.—Since the opening of the University, and especially during the last two years, the need of courses in French and German has been keenly felt in all the departments. Without at least a reading knowledge of these languages, graduate work is impossible. It is hoped that the Colleges will give this matter serious consideration, so that men who take their baccalaureate degree may be able to handle the literature which the University places at their disposal. For the present semi-weekly classes are given in German by Dr. Pace, and in French by Dr. Kerby. These classes, though unofficial and purely elective, are attended by students from all sections of the University.

Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Gorman.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., paid us a visit at the end of October. He was heartily welcomed by his colleagues to the scene of his former labors. Bishop O'Gorman is the first Professor Emeritus of the Faculty of Theology, and as such belongs yet juridically to that body and is entitled to all the public honors and privileges that pertain to that office. He maintains in his distant see a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of our schools, in the foundation of which he has taken a very active part—as professor, dean, member of the Senate, and in other academic capacities.

The University Club held its first meeting of the present session on Thursday, the 18th ult., when the following officers were chosen for the current half year: President, Rev. James J. Fox; Vice-President, Mr. J. J. Igo, Law School; Secretary, Mr. Leo Stock, School of Philosophy; Treasurer, Mr. J. J. O'Brien, School of Law. Committee: School of Divinity, Rev. P. P. Aylward and Rev. D. J. McKinnon; School of Philosophy, Rev. F. P. Duffy and Mr. L. P. Murray; School of Law, Messrs. Ritchie and Twohey. An auspicious beginning of the year was made, when, at the invitation of the club, Archbishop Keane addressed the students in McMahon Hall on the afternoon of October 19th. He strongly approved of the formation of a literary club, embracing students of all the schools. The man, he said, who is desirous of doing justice

to modern thought cannot afford to be a mere specialist, with views and acquirements confined to one particular branch of science. Every science is a branch of truth, but no science is more than a branch, and any just appreciation of truth can be reached only by a synthetic view of the grand harmonious whole, which reaches, like the patriarch's ladder, from the footstool to the throne. With the vast development of knowledge in our days, no human mind can master everything; but the aim of a gentleman's education should be to know everything of something and something of everything. The club, the Archbishop said, bringing together the members of the different schools to exchange the results of their various endeavors, could not fail to prove of great value in enlarging the stock of knowledge and broadening the views of all the members. The regular meetings of the club will be held on each alternate Tuesday throughout the year.

Sir Wilfred Laurier.—This distinguished gentleman, Premier of the Canadian government, paid a visit to the University during his late stay at Washington. He was received by the Right Rev. Rector, and presented to the professors. Afterward he visited the University buildings and expressed himself as very much pleased with the great progress made since the foundation of the University, and at its prospects as the principal seat of learning in the United States.

Meeting of the Board of Directors.—The Board of Directors held their annual meeting at the University, October 20 and 21. The Board is composed of the following members: His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, Chancellor of the University; The Most Rev. John Joseph Williams, Archbishop of Boston; The Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York; The Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia; The Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul; The Most Rev. Placide Louis Chappelle, Archbishop of Santa Fé; The Most Rev. P. W. Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco; The Most Rev. John J. Keane, Titular Archbishop of Damascus; The Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria; The Right Rev. Camillus Paul Maes, Bishop of Covington; The Right Rev. John S. Foley, Bishop of Detroit; The Right Rev. Ignatius F. Horstman, Bishop of Cleveland; The Right Rev. John M. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; The Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, Rector, *ex officio*; Rev. Thomas S. Lee, Pastor of St. Matthew's, Washington, D. C.; Michael Jenkins, Esq., Baltimore, Md.; Thomas E. Waggaman, Esq., Washington, D. C.; Joseph Banigan, Esq., Providence, R. I. With these are associated *ex officio* all the Most Rev. Archbishops of

United States, as an Advisory Board of Government.

FACULTY NOTES—FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

Divinity College.—The steady growth of the work conducted by the Sulpitian Fathers in our theological seminaries has necessitated some transfers. Rev. A. J. B. Vuibert, for the past year assistant director of the Divinity College, is at present in the New York Seminary at Dunwoodie. He has been replaced by Rev. H. M. Chapuis, who during a long and useful career at St. Charles' College, has devoted himself to the secondary education of the American clergy.

The Chair of Canon Law.—The Rev. John T. Creagh, J. C. D., J. U. L., S. T. L., of the Archdiocese of Boston, Associate Professor of Canon Law, has returned from Rome, and taken up his teaching at the University. Dr. Creagh was born in Wakefield, Mass., March 7, 1870. He graduated from the high school of that town and entered Boston College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1891 and A. M. in 1893. After a four years' course at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, he was ordained a priest and sent to prosecute higher theological and canonical studies in the ecclesiastical schools of Rome. While there he took in course the degrees of Doctor in canon law, Licentiate in Roman law, and Licentiate in theology. He gives three lectures a week—"De Judiciis"—based on the text of the second book of the Decretals. He treats also of the constitution of the Episcopal Curia according to the decrees of the Third Council of Baltimore.

The Chair of Apologetics.—Rev. Charles F. Aiken, S. T. L., gives this year two lectures weekly on Apologetics. He treats of "The True Religion,"—the nature, origin, and universality of religion in general, as well as its various forms,—also of Revelation, its nature, possibility, characteristics, and criteria. Father Aiken was born in Boston, Mass., April 8, 1863. He made his preparatory studies in the public schools of Somerville, Mass., and entered Harvard University, where he was graduated with the degree of B. A. *summa cum laude*, in 1884. After teaching the classics for two years in a private school at Buffalo, N. Y., he entered St. John's Theological Seminary at Brighton. Here he devoted four years to philosophical and theological studies, which he enlarged by a subsequent course of two years in the Catholic University, obtaining the degree of S. T. B. In 1895 he went abroad and studied for nearly two years in the universities of Louvain, Berlin, and Tübingen. Returning home, he spent last year at our University, where he obtained the degree of S. T. L. *summa cum laude*. His licentiate dissertation on "The Bible and the Avesta" was printed in the July BULLETIN.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Rev. Dr. George M. Searle, C. S. P., Professor of Mathematics, has withdrawn from the University. During the past eight years he has taken an active interest in the work both of St. Thomas' College and of the School of Philosophy. To his efforts are mainly due the building and equipment of the Astronomical Observatory and the organization of the Department of Mathematics. As head of this department since 1895, he has rendered efficient service to the University and won the respect of all his colleagues. He leaves us to engage in the parochial and missionary work of his institute in the City of New York, and takes with him into his new field of labor the sincere good will of the University.

Dr. Frank K. Cameron, of the Department of Chemistry, tendered his resignation at the opening of the academic year in order to accept a position at Cornell University. In 1895 he was elected secretary of the Faculty of Philosophy, and during his two years' tenure of this office gave a willing and valuable coöperation to the work of the University at large.

Mr. Alfred Doolittle, A. B., has been appointed Instructor in the Department of Mathematics and Director of the Astronomical Observatory. He is a graduate of Lehigh University, and has been for several years engaged in the scientific work of the Government, especially in the preparation of the Nautical Almanac.

Dr. George M. Bolling has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor in the Department of Letters. He is the author of a dissertation on "The Participle in Hesiod," which appears in the current BULLETIN, and a collaborateur with Professor Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins University, in the preparation of a Vedic Concordance.

Rev. Dr. William J. Kerby began in October the work in Sociology. Dr. Kerby was born at Lawler, Iowa, February 20, 1870. His early education was obtained in the schools of that place; his classical studies and course in philosophy were made at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque. In 1889 he entered St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, where his theological course was made. He then began his studies at the Catholic University. He was ordained priest December 23, 1892, at Dubuque. In June, 1894, he received the Licentiate in theology at the University, and in the fall of the same year he entered St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, as professor. In January, 1895, he was called to the chair of Ethics and Sociology in the Catholic University. He spent from April, 1895, to August, 1897, in Europe, preparing for his work. He studied at the universities of

Bonn and Berlin, in Germany, and at the University of Louvain, in Belgium. In 1897 he received the Doctorate in Social and Political Sciences at the Louvain University. His doctorate dissertation, "*Le Socialisme aux Etats-Unis*," is a volume of some 250 pages.

Lecture by Dr. Pace.—On November 1, Rev. Dr. Pace addressed the Philosophical Society of Smith College, Northampton, Mass. His subject was, "The Soul in the System of St. Thomas Aquinas." The scholastic theory on this important problem was developed in such a way as to meet the requirements of psychological research and the objections which are presented from various points of view against the substantiality and spirituality of the soul. The address will be printed in the *BULLETIN* for January.

The Chemical Department.—A collection of crayon portraits of celebrated chemists has been hung on the walls of the Chemical Department. Nearly all chemists of note are represented, and the student, in lecture hall or laboratory, is constantly reminded of those eminent workers who have laid the foundation and aided the development of the science. The crayons, which are very well executed, are the gift of Notre Dame of Maryland, Charles Street and Maryland Ave., Baltimore, and were made in the art department of that institution.

The Chemical Museum.—Among the recent additions to the Chemical Museum is a series of products derived from animal bone, the gift of the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. These consist of specimens of white, gray, and black bone, from which is derived a solution of calcium phosphate in phosphoric acid, for the manufacture of Prof. Horsford's baking preparations and medicinal phosphates, together with the various bye-and-between products of the industry, such as calcium phosphate, a bye-product used for fertilizing purposes; di-calcic phosphate, a medicinal preparation; Horsford's Anti-Chlorine, used in the manufacture of paper to neutralize chlorine in the pulp; and Horsford's Cream Tartar substitute, the active ingredient in a number of baking preparations. Besides the above mentioned, are arranged packages of the various products of the Rumford Chemical Works, just as they are put upon the market. The whole exhibit is neatly gotten up, and furnishes a very instructive lesson in chemical industry.

The paint and color house of John W. Masury & Sons, of New York, N. Y., has sent to the museum a beautiful collection, consisting of fifty-three glass jars, of the ores, oxides, chromes, sulphides, etc., which form the basis of the paint

industry. The pigments shown are clear bright specimens, and the range of mineral colors included in the exhibit is a very comprehensive one.

The manufacture of explosives is very well illustrated by a series of forty specimens from the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del. Samples of crude and refined nitre, and the charcoal which constitute the ingredients of the powder, are shown, together with the presscake and unglazed grain. Then follow a number of samples of the perfected grades of powder specially adapted for military, blasting and sporting purposes. Specimens of guncotton and smokeless powders are included in the collections.

The Dupont Powder Mills were founded in 1802, in the valley of the historic Brandywine near Wilmington, Del., by Eleuthère Irénée DuPont de Nemours, an assistant to the famous french chemist Lavoisier, and the business has ever since been carried on by the founder and by members of his family.

Seventeen cylinders of fine varnishes and a collection of gums, donated by the Murphy Varnish Company of Newark, N. J., illustrate the varnish industry. Among the gums shown are specimens of Kauri gum,—both as found in the rough, and carefully scraped for use. This resin is the product of various species of the New Zealand pine tree.

MOSAIC MAP OF PALESTINE.

At the late Congress of Orientalists, held at Baltimore, Dr. Hyvernatt called attention to an important discovery made some months ago at Madaba, a hamlet in Palestine, beyond the Jordan. In clearing away the ruins of a very ancient church to make room for a new structure, it was discovered that the floor of the ancient basilica consisted of a mosaic pavement in which was reproduced a geographical map of Palestine. Though some parts of the mosaic are wanting, still the northern and southern extremities are intact, which show that the map included that part of Palestine lying between Zebulon to the north and the delta of the Nile to the south. It is impossible, however, to say what were the limits of the map from east to west, those parts of the mosaic having been ruined. Very likely it extended from the desert to the sea. At first sight one would be tempted to view this mosaic map as an artistic execution of the Onomasticon of Eusebius. There is a great resemblance between the numerous references of Eusebius and this piece of geographical art. Indeed there must be some literary relationship between them. Nevertheless they are quite independent. This mosaic was conceived on a much larger scale

than the Onomasticon. Though its biblical character appears evident from the many scriptural citations relative to the twelve tribes, nevertheless it exceeds the biblical framework, at least as conceived by Eusebius,—thus, for example, in Egypt it reproduces localities which do not figure in the Bible.

We have here a map of contemporaneous geography, such as might have been executed according to the methods of that time. The identifications made by the author of the mosaic may be false, but there is no reason to suspect that he put anything on his map which did not exist in his time. This is evident from the extreme care which the maker of the map seems to have taken to be faithful to the facts. The ancient name of a place is never given without the modern name attached. Often only the modern name appears, without any attempt to identify it with an ancient name.

The map is devoid of any pious character which might have been given it, for instance, by placing a cross on Calvary, or by depicting the baptism of our Savior, or the Dead Sea surrounded by flames. On the contrary, the map is quite realistic. One perceives boats on the Dead Sea, because, in fact, there were such; but there are no fish in its waters, because fish could not live in them. In the waters of the Jordan, however, one sees fish. Every city has its own physiognomy, and nature is reproduced as faithfully as possible.

Whatever may be said concerning some slight details, the objective value of this mosaic map is considerable. Its maker endeavors sincerely to represent things as they existed in his day. But that date it is difficult to determine exactly. Father Cleophas, librarian of the Greek Convent at Jerusalem, who discovered it, thinks that it dates back to the beginning of the fifth century. He reported its discovery to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres at Paris, at its meeting of March 12, 1897. Its discovery will prove of great interest to lovers of the Holy Land and to students of ancient geography.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The Law Department opened this fall with forty students on its roll, of whom four are candidates for the Doctor's degree, five for the Master's degree, and the remaining thirty-one for the Bachelor's degree. The courses leading to the Bachelor's degree have been extended to cover three years and to embrace a large amount of work in Jurisprudence, Politics, and Economics, besides all the ordinary instruction in properly legal subjects. During the second and third years the students are also required to attend the complete courses in Philosophy given by

the professors in that department. The Junior class are now occupied, and will be for the remainder of the year, with elementary studies. The Middle and Senior classes are engaged in the investigation of the Modern Law of Real Property and of Jurisprudence, under Prof. W. C. Robinson; in case work on Torts and Pleading, under Dr. Briggs; in Evidence, under Dr. J. A. Robinson; in the History of Law and in Roman Law, under Professor Pelly; in Politics and Economics, under Dr. Neill, and in Logic and Methodology, under Dr. Shanahan. The candidates for the Doctors' and Masters' degree are pursuing their researches under personal direction in the courses selected by them for their degree—most of them preparing to be corporation lawyers.

Economics.—This important branch, under the direction of Dr. Neill, bids fair to become one of the most attractive courses of the University. The endowment of the chair is a proof of foresight and liberality on the part of Mr. Banigan. Although the subject has not hitherto received from Catholics the attention it deserves, it has now taken a definite place in our schedule. The instructor is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, and the author of a dissertation on "Daniel[†] Raymond: An Early Chapter in the History of Economic Theory in the United States."

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Gift of Mr. James J. Powers.—Mr. James J. Powers, a distinguished civil engineer of New York, has presented to the Institute of Technology a new "Fairbanks' Patent Improved Cement Testing Machine" of 1,000 pounds capacity, together with the various appliances for its use. Mr. Powers has already, on several occasions, given evidence of his great interest in our Institute by securing gifts of valuable machines, etc., direct from the manufacturers. For all these generous manifestations of his desire to help our University to become the success that it should be, Mr. Powers has the sincere thanks of both professors and students.

VACATION NOTES.

July 12-16, Rev. Dr. Shanahan delivered a course of ten lectures on Mediæval Philosophy before the American Society for the extension of university teaching, in Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania. The first lecture, historical in nature, was entitled: "The Mediæval Renaissance of Philosophy," and treated of the various factors influential in the

formation of the philosophy of the Schools. The second, "The Schoolmen and Aristotle," was in disproof of the commonly received notion that scholastic philosophy was a mere revival of Aristotelianism, and the Schoolmen but slavish copyists of the Stagyrte. The third, "Scholastic Philosophy and Scientific Theology," traced out the great scheme of the coördination of the sciences as conceived by the scholastic writers. It indicated by quotations from the writings of the latter that, though reason was the handmaid of theology, it was nevertheless not arbitrarily enslaved to this purpose, as so many would have us believe. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth lectures dealt respectively with: "The Scholastic Theory of Knowledge," "Basic Principles in the Metaphysics of the Schools," "The Idea of God according to St. Thomas," "The Idea of God in the Universe," "Ethical Standards: Individual and Social," and the "Æsthetics of Scholasticism." The tenth lecture, devoted to the encyclical "*Aeterni Patris*," was entitled: "The Synthetic Scope of Scholastic Philosophy." In it were shown the reasons for a modern revival of scholasticism, and the powerful spirit that lay therein to offset the disadvantages naturally resulting from the latter-day tendencies to exclusive specialization.

At the Eastern Catholic Summer School, Plattsburg, N. Y., during the week August 16-21, the same lecturer gave a course of five lectures on the "Idea of God." The titles were: "Modern Phases of Theistic Belief"; "God as the Source of All Things"; "God in the Universe"; "God as the End of All Things"; "The Synthetic Idea of God."

Rev. Dr. Shahan delivered a series of five lectures at the summer meeting of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, in Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania. The general subject-matter was: "The Constitution of Mediæval Church," under the following titles,—"The Bishop and his Clergy"; "Synods and Councils"; "The Monastic Life and the Mendicant Friars"; "The Bishop of Rome and the Cardinals"; "The Canon Law." He also delivered a series of lectures in the third week of July, before the Sisters of the Holy Cross, at their Mother House, Notre Dame, Ind., on "Early Christian Art," and on "The Teaching of History."

Professor Egan.—During July and the first half of August, Dr. Egan delivered a series of lectures on "Methods of Interpretation," "Comparative Literature" and "Expression in English," before the several hundred teachers of the Dominican Order, at St. Clara's Convent, Sinsinawa Mound, Wis. He also directed the formation of collegiate courses in the academ-

ies, and of courses of English Philology in the higher schools of this order.

At the Fourth International Congress of Catholic Sciences held in Fribourg, Switzerland, August 16-21, the University was represented by Professors Grannan, Hyvernât, Pace, Shahan and De Saussure. Dr. Shahan was elected a member of the permanent committee on organization of the Congress, and Dr. De Saussure presided at the meeting of the section of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. A short account of the Congress, written by Dr. Pace, appeared in the *Catholic World* for November.

Dr. Bouquillon took part in the discussions of the Labor and Bibliography Congresses at Brussels. Dr. Hyvernât attended the Congress of Orientalists in Paris, and Dr. De Saussure the Mathematical Congress at Zurich.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Gift of the Duke de Loubat.—The University has received from the Duke de Loubat through the courtesy of the authorities of Columbia University, New York, a copy of photographic fac-similes of some American ethnological curiosities in the Museum of the Trocadéro at Paris. They have been edited by the distinguished ethnologist, Mr. E. Hamy, and are published at the expense of the Duke de Loubat. The University returns him sincere thanks for his continued interest in our work.

Mexican Picture Manuscripts.—The University has received from Dr. Edward Seler, of Berlin, a fac-simile copy of the fourteen fragments of old Mexican picture manuscripts, in the possession of the Royal Library at Berlin. These fragments were purchased by Alexander von Humboldt, early in the century, at Mexico. They probably belonged once to Boturini, a famous antiquary of Milan. They are of considerable importance for the study of the Mexican hieroglyph. Most of them belong to the early part of the sixteenth century, and are of native Christian origin. A few (three) belong to the pre-Christian period of Mexican life, but all are valuable to the archæologist, the historian of life and manners, and the geographer. With the gift of the fac-simile of the Vatican Mexican manuscript made by the Duke de Loubat, and Kingsborough's great folios on "Mexican Antiquities," given by Archbishop Ryan, the University now possesses the foundation of a valuable museum of Mexican archæology. Our sincere gratitude is due to Dr. Seler for his courteous gift.

Autograph Manuscripts of St. Thomas Aquinas.—We have received from Mr. W. J. D. Croke, of Rome, ten copies of an album containing a number of photographic fac-similes of

autographs of the Angelic Doctor. They are nineteen in number, two from the "Bible of Viterbo," and seventeen from the "Subiaco Codices." The University returns its sincere thanks to Mr. Croke for his courteous gift.

The history of the autographs of St. Thomas is a very interesting one, notably the history of the autograph copy of the "Summa Contra Gentiles," which is now in the Vatican Library, and is looked on as one of its most cherished treasures. For a century after the publication of "Summa Contra Gentiles" the autograph was preserved at Naples, whence it was taken to Bergamo, where the Dominicans guarded it as a most precious relic. In the seventeenth century they parted with ten pages of it as a gift to Cardinal Frederic Borromeo. Otherwise it remained intact until the French Revolution, when it disappeared, to loom up somewhat later in the possession of an Italian priest, who left it to his three nephews. Hoping to profit by its division the latter broke up the manuscript into three parts. Eventually it passed entire into the hands of a physician who made it over to the clergy of Bergamo, and they in turn presented it in 1876 to Pius IX. The same manuscript contains also autograph fragments of St. Thomas, from his Commentaries on Isaias and Boethius. The manuscript has been twice edited by Ucelli, once for the Migne collection, in an unsatisfactory manner, and a second time at Rome, in 1880, under the auspices of Leo XIII.

A manuscript Bible at Viterbo was long known to contain autographs of St. Thomas, in the shape of marginal comments (*postillae* or postils). The Italian savant, Uccelli, has treated these autographs in the "Scienza e Fede" of Naples, for 1879, and again in a separate brochure.

Another autograph of St. Thomas, from his Commentary on the fourth book of the Sentences of Peter Lombard, was known to exist at Barcelona, but since 1835 it has been lost sight of.

The latest autograph known to scholars is the letter of St. Thomas to Abbot Bernard of Monte Cassino on a passage of St. Gregory the Great concerning predestination. It was made public in 1880 by Uccelli.

The "Album di S. Tommaso d'Aquino" contains no facsimiles from the "Summa Contra Gentiles," nor from the Letter to Abbot Bernard. There are but two from the "Bible of Viterbo," and the other seventeen are from the "Codices of Subiaco." But what are the "Codices of Subiaco," and what proof is there that they contain the authentic handwriting of St. Thomas? The learned man to whom we owe the above information has searched in vain the best and latest sources of information for some light on this subject. It is

somewhat regrettable that this publication does not appear with an introduction of some kind, giving details as to the history of the autograph fac-similes that it contains.

Maria Gaetana Agnesi.—The thanks of the University are due to Mgr. D. J. O'Connell, of Rome, for a copy of the *Istituzioni Analitiche*, a work in two volumes on the higher mathematics, by Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi. This gifted woman, Milanese by birth, was one of the lights of Italian science in the last century (1718-1799). During her father's illness, she filled the chair of Mathematics at the University of Bologna, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences in the same city. Her work, published in 1748 (English trans. 1801), opens with a dedication to Maria Theresa of Austria, which is full of noble thoughts and of fine suggestions regarding the position of women. Her own contributions to science are a credit to her sex, and the plane curve known as "versiera" is also familiar to mathematicians as the "Witch of Agnesi."

Government Military Publications.—The University has received, through the courtesy of Brigadier-General Thomas M. Vincent, of the United States Army, the following very valuable publications: The Organized Militia of the United States; Notes on various European and American Armies—Organization, Armaments, etc.; The Military Schools of Europe; The Sources of Information on Military and Professional Subjects; The War Between China and Japan, and Miscellaneous Subjects; The Military System of Sweden, and other papers. These six volumes are Nos. 7-11, inclusive, of the publications of the Military Information Division, and were prepared during the years 1895 and 1896 under the direction of General Vincent while in charge of that division. The University returns sincere thanks to him for these volumes, whose rare and costly maps alone give them a special utility.

NECROLOGY.

THE VERY REV. FATHER HEWITT, D. D., C. S. P.

The well-known Superior of the Congregation of St. Paul died in New York City, July 3d.

Nathaniel Augustus Hewitt was born in Fairfield, Conn., November 27, 1820. His early education was received at Phillips' Academy, Andover. At the age of fifteen he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1839. After a brief experience in the Congregational ministry, he passed to the Episcopalian Communion and took deacon's orders. Six years later (1846) his calm, but earnest, search for truth brought him into the Catholic Church. Under the direction of Dr. Reynolds, Bishop of Charleston, Dr. Lynch, and Dr. Corcoran, he pursued his studies for the priesthood and was ordained March 25, 1847. Shortly after, he joined the Redemptorists and remained with them until Father Hecker, in 1858, established the Institute of St. Paul. Father Hewitt was thenceforward identified with the growth and work of the new congregation. In addition to his parochial labors and his duties as teacher in the Paulist community, he edited for several years the "Catholic World Magazine," contributing articles on philosophy, theology, and history, in which he showed marked ability as an expositor and controversialist. In recognition of his work Rome granted him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and a like honor was conferred by Amherst. From its very inception the Catholic University found in Father Hewitt a warm sympathy and a generous support. As soon as Divinity College was opened the Paulist House of Studies was allied to it, and Father Hewitt, the second Superior of the Congregation, efficiently aided the development of the University by his influence and wise counsel. Upon all who were associated with him he left the impression of a vigorous, honest character. With an intense love of truth, he combined a gentle consideration for those whose difficulties in quest of truth he could so well appreciate. The same zeal for the spread of Catholic faith among his fellow-citizens that made him a Paulist inspired his efforts in behalf of Catholic education of the highest grade and made him a pioneer in the work of the University, which will ever cherish the memory of his many virtues, his high-mindedness, and his devotion to learning.

Convoyon Joseph Becel, S. M., was born in the department of Ille and Vilaine, France, April 13, 1875. At the age of eleven he entered the college of the Marist Fathers at Montlucon, France, and after a six years' course he graduated in literature and classics. While at college he came to know the Society of Mary, and after graduating he sought entrance to the Marist Novitiate. For this purpose he was forced to leave his country, as the French government had in 1881 closed all the training-houses of the various religious communities in France. He came to America in 1892, and at Dodon, Maryland, made his Novitiate and studied two years philosophy. In 1895 he commenced his theology at the Marist College, Brookland, and for a year was an auditor at the lectures in the Divinity Hall. At the end of this year he made his religious profession and received tonsure and minor orders. Since his arrival in America he was threatened several times with pulmonary troubles, and in the summer of 1896 an attack of malaria brought on what he dreaded most—consumption. After spending the winter and spring in the South, he returned to Brookland in May, and died October 9, 1897.

Miss Mary Quincy.—This model Catholic woman was called to her heavenly reward on November 7. A convert to the faith through intelligent conviction, Miss Quincy found in the Church ample room for the development of those scholarly tendencies which she had inherited from her New England parentage, and which secured her a prominent position in the social life of Boston. Her zeal for the spread of the truth was not confined to her immediate circle. Recognizing in the University the promise of a higher intellectual life for Catholics, she became at an early date in its history, a generous benefactress. Unostentatious in this as in so many other good works, she deserved the gratitude of all who, like herself, have the interests of religion and of education at heart.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D.—*The Spectator*. London. 4 vols.; 1893-97. *Notes and Queries*. London. 4 vols.; 1893-97.

De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. (through M. Ochs, Esq., Boston).—*The Harvard University Year-books, 1873-96* (14 vols.) *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*. 15 vols. and 39 plates.

Dr. Seth C. Chandler, Lynn, Mass.—*Cordoba Photographs*, Lynn, Mass., 1897.

Rev. Thomas Bouquillon, D. D.—*Nouvelle Revue Theologique*. 24 vols. *Literarischer Handweiser*. 1862-89 (20 vols.).

The Duke de Loubat, New York City.—*Galérie Americaine du Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro*, par E. F. Hamy. Large folio with fine plates. Paris, 1879.

U. S. Agricultural Department, The Bureau of Education, The Department of War, and Bureau of Ethnology.

Many volumes and bulletins of their publications.

Col. Joseph Smolinski, Washington, D. C.—*Bibliography of the Iroquoian Language*, by J. C. Pilling. 1888. *Bibliography of the Algonquin Language*, by J. C. Pilling. 1891.

Rev. Dr. Griffin.—*La Nature*. Paris, 1896. 2 vols.

The Peabody Institute.—*Second Library Catalogue*, part II, 1897.

Dr. E. L. Greene.—*Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society*, 1897-98. 4 vols.

The Roumanian Government.—S. C. Hepites. *Anatele Institutulin meteorologic al Romanici*. Bucharest, 1896.

Miss Sherman, Washington, D. C.—Charles Ewing. By his youngest corporal. Philadelphia, 1888.

Canadian Patent Office, Ottawa.—*Patent Office Record*. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7.

Senator Thomas Carter.—*Messages and Papers of the Presidents*. Vols. IV. and VI.

Rev. Dr. E. A. Pace.—*Eighty-nine volumes on Theology and History*.

Hjalmar Stolpe, Stockholm.—*Studier i Amerikansk Ornamentik*. Large volume in folio, with plates.

P. Cudmore, Esq, Faribault, Minn.—Cleveland's Maladministration, Free-trade, Protection, and Reciprocity. New York, 1897.

The Columbia University, New York.—Fourteen different dissertations.

The Geological Survey of Canada.—Annual Report, with 4 maps of Labrador.

The Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill.—Archaeological Studies among the ancient cities of Mexico. Chicago, 1897.

John J. Hall, Esq., State Geologist, Albany, N. Y. 14th annual report.

The French Government.—Revue des travaux scientifiques, vol. XVI. Nouvelles Arch. des missions scientifiques, vol. VI. Catalogue raisonné des plantes cellulaires de la Tunisie, Bulletin de géographie historique, fasc. 3. Journal des Savants, fasc. 1, 2, 3, 4.

B. Herder, Freiburg in Baden.—164 volumes; being a contribution of many of the publications of this distinguished firm.

Dr Hyvernau.—Leipzigisches Geschichtsbuch oder Annales. Leipzig, 1714. Climatology of the United States. Philadelphia, 1857. Chicago,—Its past, present, and future. Chicago, 1871. La Physique occulte. La Haye, 1762.

